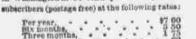
The National Republican

WASHINGTON, I. C.

THE DAILY REPUBLICAN IS delivered by carriers in Weshington at 50 cents per month, and to mail



THE WEEKLY REPUBLICAN IS published every Thursday morning and furnished to subscribers at \$1 25 per year, in advance.

Brief communications on interesting topics will always receive attention when accompanied by the name and address of the writer.

Rejected manuscripts will not be returned. Remittances, drafts, checks, and postoffice orders should be made payable to

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CO., Washington, D. C.

Amusements. NATIONAL-" Peck's Ead Boy." COMIQUE-Variety performance. DIME MUSEUM, -Matthee and evening performance

> Auction Sales. TO-DAY.

By WALTER B. WILLIAMS & CO.—Sale of high-class oil paintings and water colors.

SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1884.

WHEN the 22d regiment marched past the head of Wall street yesterday the band played "Wait Till the Clouds Roll By." The pinched gamblers in front of Russell Sage's office resolved to wait. That was all they had to do.

GOV. McENERY, in his message to the Louisiana logislature, puts the total bonded debt of the state at \$13,206,485. He says that brokerage in warrants has practically ceased, and that the financial condition of the state is encouraging.

WHEN there is a \$100,000 mortgage and stock indebtedness per mile on railroads that cost \$20,000 and \$30,000 per mile, it is only natural that this indebtedness should fail to float at par. Everything above 20 or 30 per cent. represents wind and water.

THE Credit Mobilier has finally passed out

This city of monuments is about to have another colossal figure added to its memorial statues. Martin Luther lived before this nation was born, but the forces which he set in motion had much to do with the settlement of America. The Protestant colonies that planted the sceds of religious liberty in the new world were the offspring of the great democratic party to cut down the salaries of Reformation.

THE races and the excursion to the Wilderness battlefields have reduced the house of representatives to a body of convenient size for the transaction of business, and the effect is quite apparent in the progress made in the appropriation bills. The consular and the diplomatic, the army, and the District of Columbia bills were run through the committee of the whole yesterday and stand ready to be acted upon by the house.

MR. WILLIAM H. ENGLISH, late candidate him during the sessions of the house. He is determined that Mr. Converse shall not get away from him. The latter is anxious to public. have the case disposed of to keep from being

MRS. LANGTRY'S starring tours through familiar with American institutions. She is now learning something about the mode of procedure in American courts, she, herself, being the defendant in an attachment case New York. John A. Stevens claims damages on account of her failure to play at a matinee at his theater on the Tuesday preceding Ash Wednesday. Her defense is that she acted on the advice of her physician,

THE spring running meeting at Ivy City, under the auspices of the National Jockey is honey, and it enjoys the confidence of the public. Washington takes front rank among to healthful pleasure.

MR. SENEY is disgusted with the press because he thinks the newspapers had something to do with the ahriveling of the stock and bonds of some of his enterprises. The press contented itself with exposing in a general way the rottenness of a few schemes, and presidents and holders of trust funds who court of claims for adjustment. were up to their ears in wildcat stock speculations and jobs which might tempt them to dip their hands into the cash drawer. Mr. Sensy took this to be a personal attack on lege contracts during the past four days, and himself. If the shoe fits let him wear it. It it is with a sigh of rollef that he makes the is not probable that Mr. Seney's ill luck will statement that 75 per cent of these disasmake gambling bank presidents any more trous obligations have been canceled. He

MR. RUSSELL SAGE is having fun with the boys on the street. Owing to a scarcity of as rapidly as the holders of his obligations wish, and processions of speculators are kept in line in front of his office the livelong day waiting their turn. Doubt cas there are men who value their lives more dearly than the canny Mr. Sage

checks, a circumstance which prolongs the agony on the outside. Meanwhile prices are stiffening up, and the margin of losses is potting narrower hourly. When the rush is over and Mr. Sage finds time to look about he will doubtless hire another office boy.

Driven to Suicide.

It is but a few days since we saw an article in one of the leading northern journals commending the courage and mauliness of Judge Richard Reid, of Mt. Sterling, Ky., in refusing to fight a duel. The stand taken by him against the barbarous code was cited as proof of a growing sentiment in the south against dueling, and the prediction was made that his course would be approved even in Kentucky. Close upon this hopeful moralizing comes the announcement that Judge Reid took his own life to escape the imputation of cowardice put upon him by his refusal to fight.

Some weeks ago a dispatch was published giving the particulars of an attack on Judge Reid by a law yer named John Jay Corneilson. A case in which Cornellson was counsel was decided against him by the appellate court, and he accused Reid of leading the other judges into a wrong decision. In order to express his dissent from Judge Reid's opinion with the greater emphasis he struck him a few blows with a cowhide. According to the Kentucky idea Judge Reid should either have resented this insult by killing Corneilson at sight, or challenging him to fight a

Both Reid and Cornellson were church members, and Corneilson was expelled for his refusal to apologize for his ruffianly act-The community took sides in the quarrel, and the local newspapers fanned the flame. Reid was a candidate for re-election, and it is said that in going about among the people he discovered that he was regarded as a coward, and would be overwhelmingly defeated. This preyed upon his mind, and finally drove him to suicide.

The unhappy fate of Judge Roid admonishes us that the mountain region of Kentucky has not yet become a pleasant place of residence for a non-combatant. Reid was a of the domain of litigation, a settlement church member, and was conscientiously having been effected between the Union opposed to taking life. Hischurch sustained Pacific Railroad company and Oliver Ames | him, but the public opinion outside was so and the receivers under which all the out- strong against him that his life became a standing stock is to be purchased at \$20 per borden. He preferred death to living in a community in which he was looked upon as a coward.

The Diplomatic Service.

The debate on the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill gave a couple of eminent democratic statesmen an opportunity to sneer at our diplomatic system. Mr. Holman boasted that it was the habitual policy of the foreign ministers, and Mr. Burnes appealed to his colleagues not to oppose the one principle upon which the whole party could agree. The purpose of the economists of the Holman school is to get rid of the diplomatic service, not by repealing the laws providing for the sending of embassadors to foreign courts, but by cutting down the salaries to a figure that will prevent any self-respecting man from accepting a diplomatic appointment.

Mr. Holman is of the opinion that a United States minister is a gentleman of elegant leisure, who has nothing to do "but to play the courtier in idle display," and he regards for vice president, is Mr. Converse's old man a salary of \$10,000 as extravagant pay for this of the sea. Mr. Converse is chairmen of the kind of service. If the democrats elect a subcommittee on elections having the Eng. president within the next twenty years it is lish-Peelle contest in charge, and it is said of to be hoped that Mr. Holman will be ac-English pere that he sleeps with the Ohio | credited to some foreign court, where he can woolgatherer, cats with him, and sits next to | illustrate the simplicity and inexpensiveness in the mode of living which he thinks best becomes the representative of a great re-

There was great force in Mr. Reed's remark that the effect of cutting down the salaries of foreign ministers is simply to shut out poor men from the diplomatic service. No the country have made her more or less one will be willing to accept the position of embassador to a foreign court unless his private fortune will permit him to sustain the dignity of the position at his own expense. It is a well understood fact that only which is being tried before Judge Haines, in rich men are new appointed to first-class missions; and the ill-advised economy of the house committee on appropriations adds to the number of offices from which the citizen of moderate fortune is excluded.

A Divided Party.

The anti-monopoly party is not large, but it already has split into two portions. The club, has been a tremendous success. The delegates from New York, Maryland, and the splendid racing has been witnessed by great | District of Columbia to the recent convention crowds, and everything has contributed to at Chicago repudiate its action in nominating the pleasure of the people and the profit of a candidate for president in advance of the the club. The Ivy City track is one of the meeting of the republican and democratic best courses in the country, its management | national conventions. As far as the election of their candidate is concerned it makes no great difference whother he is nomicities as a liberal patron of outdoor sports of nated in May or in August, but by every description, horse and boat racing, base putting Gen. Butler in the field as ball, the wheel, and everything that tends distinctly an anti-monopoly candidate they may have injured his chances for the democratic nomination, if he ever had any. In the meantime Gen. Butler is devoting himsolfassiduously to the interests of the working people who happen to be in government employ. He appeared before the senate committee on education and labor yesterday and made an argument in favor of the his happened to be among the number. passage of a bill referring the claims of An occasional line was written warn- persons who have worked more than eight ing the public to beware of bank hours a day for extra conpensation to the

> MR. RUSSELL SAGE candidly admits to having paid out \$2,500,000 in losses on priviwill have money enough left, however, to pay for next week's marketing.

GALVESTON wants the trifling sum of clerical talent he finds it impossible to take \$7,000,000 for the improvent of her harbor. stock he has contracted for at cartain figures | Wouldn't this ambitious Texas town take 5 per cent, off for cash?

Stop It !

New York World, A subscription has been started at Ithacs, in this state, for the benefit of Gen. Grant. Every citizen of the town is expected to hand in \$1, as though does his dollars, but they are not numerous. the general were the veriest pauper. The editor Unfortunate cramps semetimes seize the great dan taking care of the funds. Gen. Grant should fluencier while he is in the act of signing personally put a stop to this shameful proceeding. pleasing address. There was reading (by about forty-five members.

AMUSEMENTS.

The benefit of Mr. J. Louis Ford, the busisess manager of Ford's opera house, was largely attended last night, and the performance was generally enjoyed. The Beethoven Amateur minstrels from Baltimore furnished the first part of the entertainment, and while of course showing the evidences of amateurishness, some of their acts were remarkably good, especially so were the banjo solo by Mr. Kennard, the stump speech of Mr. Randolph, and the vocal selections generally, Mrs. Harry Buckingham's solo, the Night," was well received, and Mr. Theodore Hamilton's recitation was a most artistic effort, Morton's amusing farce, entitled "My Wife's Bonnet," introduced Misses Blanche Chapman and Elva Davis, Mrs. Harry Buckingham, and Mesars. George H. C. Curley, and W. A. Lackey, who furnished a great amount of merriment. The outbreak in front of the house with which the piece commences occasioned quite a little stir among those of the audience who were uninitiated, and the firing out of George Denham was decidedly realistic. together the programme was enjoyed and the large attendance testified substantially to the popularity of the beneficiary. WILL CARLETON'S RECITATIONS.

The audience that assembled in the Congregational church last night was goodly in size and was comprised of very excellent people. There is always an interest attaching to a successful author, and Mr. Will Carleton has certainly met with great success as a poet. His works are perhaps more widely read than those of greater men, and they appeal so strongly to affections of the people that many of their expressions have become household phrases. His power of description is graphic and broad; his diction always within the comprehension of every one, and his character drawing is sharp, strong, and There is also an earnestness of purpose in his works, nearly every poem pointing some good lesson, which is elevating in its character, and leaves the reader food for serious reflection.

Those who attended his recitations last evening out of curiosity saw a man above the average height, well formed, with an expressive face and bright eye. His voice at first strikes the car rather harshly, and his rapid utterance is somewhat indistinct until becomes accustomed to it. He evidently makes no pretensions to studied oratory, and yet there are times when there is deep pathos in his voice, and when his quick, nervous carnestness of motion becomes decidedly dramatic. This was especially noticeable in "The Old Settler's Story," when he described the thunder storm and the wild night's search for the wife who was trying to find the wandering cows. His recitations were entirely from his own poems, and he quickly passed from one to another without any pause. He was frequently interrupted by applause, and the entertainment was greatly enjoyed. Mr. Carleton will give another recitation on

Monday night next. THE LEVY CONCERT. On Thursday evening, May 29, the citizens of Washington will have an opportunity to hear Mr. J. Levy, the great cornet soloist, in a vocal and instrumental concert at Lincoln hall. He brings with him Miss Amalia Martin, soprano, from the Royal Opera, Stockholm, Sweden, and Miss Annie Schober, contralto, from the Imperial Opera, Vienna, Austria, who have received the most flattering notices from the New York press. The full Marine band, under the personal conductorship of Mr. J. P. Sousa, will also assist on that occasion. The sale of reserved eats will commence on Monday morning. May 26, at the music store of Messrs, Met-

MAY BALL REPEATED. The Little Scholars of Prof. Phipps De-

zerott & Co.

light the Older People. At the request of a large number of persons the juvenile scholars of Prof. T. E. Phipps, the dancing master, repeated their May ball dances at St. Joseph's hall last night. The hall was packed with grown folks, who watched the movements of the little feet with great interest. The feature of the evening was the performance of Master Charlie Shreve, seven years of age, who danced both the sailor's and jockey's horn-pipes, and received hearty applause. He is a very little fellow, and as graceful as a French dancing master. The performance of his sailor's horapipe was simply phenomenal, and elicited frequent outbursts of hand clapping and other demonstrations from the large assemblage. Fanny May Shreve, the pretty and graceful May Queen were a costume of brocaded silk and surah, beaded in front and entwined with garlands of "black-oyed daisies." She danced the Spanish scarf dance and "La Nation" very creditably. Her cute little sister Cora, emblazoned with costly silver lace, danced the Highland Fling, and received several encores. Miss Clara Kirby were thirty large and real diamonds on a background of white and pale tinted silks. nal, and elicited frequent outbursts of hand a background of white and pale tinted silks. She was encored on the rope dance. Lena Stein, in aerial costume, danced the Aerial Movement. Then, in company with Clara Kirby, she performed the difficult "Madillion." The Irish Litt by Lena Stein and Cora Shreve caused peals of laughter. "La Manola," by Loia Gladmon and Fannic Cohen, was voted a full success. After the Cohen, was voted a full success. After the dance the little dancers were treated to refreshments by Prof. Phipps and Mr. Shreve

Mead Post Meeting and Hop. Meado post, G. A. R., held its regular nceting and gave a hop at the post's hall last night. Twelve recruits were mustered in and fifteen applications were received. post determined to go to Frederickshurg on Decoration day and to attend the reunion of

the Army of the Potomac, to be held in Brook-lyn in June. It was also decided to give a camp fire on June 3 at the post's hall. camp fire on June 3 at the post's hall.

About three hundred people attended the hop, and indulged in the sixteen select dances. Among those present were J. C. Baxter, Miss Blanche Fletcher, Miss Ella Hawkins, Col. and Mrs. M. D. Montis, Col. and Mrs. L. B. Cutler, Dr. H. O. Candee, Dr. W. B. Pomeroy, Dr. and Mrs. S. C. Balch, Col. and Mrs. T. D. Yeager, Col. A. W. Prather and daughters, and Mrs. W. E. Durliu, Mrs. Isiah Fearing. and Mrs. W. E. Durlin, Mrs. Islah Fearing, Mrs.Dr. Kollett, Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Houck, Mr. and Mrs. Guo. O. Burke, Miss Maggie Zells, Miss Donn, Miss Harper, Miss Hennie Miles, Miss Donn, Miss Harper, Miss Hennie Miles, Capt. J. J. Medding, Capt. and Mrs. J. K. McDonald, Mrs. and Mrs. J. Harley, Miss Ellis Pampell, Miss Carrie Hurlburt, Misses Eva and Hattie Bunyos, Miss Holland, B. F. Trueworthy, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Tousey, Capt. and Mrs. Truecott, Mrs. Opl, Miss Frieboe, Capt. and Mrs. Luroy, Gen. J. L. Chittenden, Gen. O. L. Esterhaus, Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Miller and daughter, M. A. Dillon, Misses Bessie, Buddie, Agnes, and Gussie Dillon, A. F. Springstein, Dr. J. Swander, and daughter, M. A. Dillon, Misses Journal, Buddle, Agnes, and Gussia Dillon, A. F. Springstein, Dr. J. Swander, Dr. Jas Crozier, Capt. S. A. Cox, Capt. Geo. K. Clarkson, Capt. A. J. Roberts, Mrs. Metcalf, Miss Ada Gillman, F. B. Winter, Misses Nettie and Lulie Winter, Miss Carrie Hopeling Miss Manie Brown, Misses Ella and

kins, Miss Mamle Brown, Misses Ella and Cora Pumphrey, F. H. Pierce, and others.

Anchor Lodge Meeting. The Anchor lodge of Good Templars held an open session last evening at German hall. on Eleventh street northwest. There were on Eleventh street northwest. There were many visitors. The chairman of the "good of the order." P. C. Cheek, introduced Mr. Bailey, of Minnehalia ledge, who made a telling speech. Miss Vaughn, of Minnehalia ledge, then gave a vecal sole, with piano accompaniment; Remarks were made by Mr. Poler, of Anchor ledge, and Mr. Caidwell, grand secretary of the grand ledge Mr. A. Kalstrim, G. W. C. T. who introduced Mrs. Gilbert, of Charleston, S. C., past R. W. G. V. T. and past C. S. of G. T., who made a very pleasing address. There was reading (by

request), by Mr. Jehnson, of Ancher lodge, solo, by Mrs. Barrett; recitation, by Miss Minnie Angerer, W. V. T. of Anchor; also by Little Engene Freeman; duet, by Misses Bina Hallewell and Dong; vocal solo by Mina Brewster and Max Hallowell. Mr. Long, of Minnaha ledge, exhibited a High Long, of Minnehaha lodge, exhibited a life size crayon portrait, and offered to present to the member who introduced the largest number of candidates for initiation late this ledge during this quarter a similar portrait of that member. The offer was accepted and the donor thanked.

LABOR AND ITS PAY.

Argument of Gen. Butler Before the Senate Committee on Education and

Gen. Butler, J. M. Davis, and Richard Emmons, the last two representing committoes of employes in navy yards, arsenals, and upon public works, were before the senate committee on education and labor yesterday, advocating the passage of the bill now pending in congress which authorizes the court of claims to adjudicate claims of government employes for extra pay for work performed in excess of eight hours a day.

Gon. Butler addressed the committee at considerable length, the discussion broaden-ing out to include the general features of the labor problem. The contract with the work-man, he said, had been that eight hours was a day's work, and the government should cosp its contracts. But there was another aspect of the case

which Gov. Butler urged with some emphasis. The eight-hour law should be strictly en-The eight-hour law should be strictly en-forced and accurate accounts kept of the results reached under it as com-pared with the system of longer hours prevailing in the community at large. It was important to ascertain the relative effects of the two systems, not only upon the health and longevity of the working classes, but more their reaductive cower. Paristone pared but upon their productive power. Persistence in work beyond whatever was within a wise limit for health and strongth produced physi-cal and mental degeneration to the worker, and did not in the end benefit the employer. It was becoming a necessity of our industrial development that this limit should be accor-tained and respected. It had been found in other countries that a reduction from in other countries that a reduction from ten or cleven hours per day to nine had not resulted in any reduction of gross result to the employer, because of the greater attention and concentration which the worker was able to give to his work. The introduction of machinery, he maintained, had made it necessary that the working hours of the laborer should be shortened. The man who worked by himself with tools which he could handle as it suited him could favor himself. There were opportunities for rest. He who was an attendant or a feeder him could favor himself, opportunities for rest, was an attendant or was an attendant or a factor to a machine must meet its requirements moment by moment. The Chinese, he said, claimed to have solved the labor problem long ago. They had destroyed every labor saving machine but one.
"What one is that?" queried Senator Blair.

"The praying machine," answered the general. "They pin a paper to a windmill, and every time it revolves they count it a prayer said."

Referring to the compensation of ment employes, Gov. Butler said they got about 25 per cent, more than they could get outside. Everybody in government service, except congressmen, got well paid for the except congressmen, got well paid for the labor they performed. In reply to a question as to whether he thought government employes generally got more pay than they were worth, he said he did not believe in leveling down, but in leveling up. The pay given by the government enabled it to command high skill, and it should have none but the best.

One reason why he favored the passage of the bill for over time was that heads of departments might see that their little dedges to evade the law and scource comemy at the expense of the workingmen would be brought to naught by congress, and that the law to naught by congress, and that the law should be executed in the spirit in which it was enacted. Referring to political influence in securing positions in government service. Gov. Butlor alluded to what was done when "our" party was in power. When asked to what party he alluded he promptly replied, "Both parties." (This sally was greeted with laughter, in which the governor heartily joined). Gen. Butler asserted that the present difficulties were due to over production. We had, he said, a year's crop grain on hand, and were within three mont duction. We had, he said, a year's crop of grain on hand, and were within three month's of another crop. Nearly a year's crop of cotton was now stored in warehouses. After referring to other commodities which were in stock in excess of current requirements, he said, "Why, we have twenty years' supply of whisky on hand."

He was facetjously reminded that this was a delicate subject, and admitted that for one who was supposed to be a presidential candidate it was necessary to be cautious.

date it was necessary to be cautious.

AMONG THE BOATMEN.

Gossip About Probable Champions-Club Men Training for the Races.

A busy scene was witnessed about the different boat clubs yesterday, nearly all of the coming champions being out. Tom Cropley, Dick Morgan, Fisher, McKenney, and Kear ney, of the Potomacs, are out every day, and each is set down by his friends as a winner each is sot down by his friends as a winner of the championship in September. Baker and Ryan, the double scullers, of the same club, are doing good work, while the four and eight-oared shells are out overy day.
The Columbias have a good field, and all

of them are in training.

Kintner, Zeigler, Lake, Brawster, and the other singles pull up to the landing every day, and the four-pared crew of the Passaic, clated over the victory on Thursday, are the prospective owners of the cup. The Analostans seem to be backward in sending out their best mon, but will do so

during the coming week.

who recently introduced a bill providing for

Petitioning for Pensions. Representative Lovering, of Massachusetts,

a pension of \$8 per month to all officers, soldiers, and sailors who served sixty day or more in the war of the rebellion, is in receipt of petitions from various grand army posts throughout the country, urging the passage of the measure. Of the 4,000 posts

passage of the measure. Of the 4,000 posts in the states and territories 1,017 have petitioned as follows: Maine 40, New Hampshire 25, Vermont 1, Massachusetts 80, Counceticut 16, New York 170, New Jersey 9, Pennsylvania 110, Delaware 6, Maryland 10, District of Columbia, 1, Illinois 91, Indians 77, Minnesota 46, Iowa 58, Missouri 50, Kansas 95, Nebraska 43, Wisconsin 48, Arkansas 9, Dakota 9, New Mexice 3, Arizona 1, Tennessee and Georgia 3, California 6, and Nevada 1. It is expected that the remaining posts will forward potitions at an early date. The sinforward petitions at an early date. gie petition asking for the pension has been voted on in each post and bears the signature of the commander and adjutant. The grand army officials who bring the petitions estinate that each post will average a member-

Extra Pay and the Labor Problem. Gen. Butler, J. M. Davis, and Richard Emmous, the last two representing committees of employes in navy yards, arsenals, and upon public works, were before the joint committee on education and labor yesterday, sdvocating the passage of a bill providing for the extra payment for work performed government employes in excess of e-hours a day. Gen. Butler addressed the c of eight mittee advocating the adjudication of all the claims in question by the court of claims. A long debate followed, covering the general features of the labor problem.

Modest McCold.

A new postoffice in Washington county, Iowa, was recently named McCold, after Representative McCoid, of that state, without knowledge of the congressman. actual objects to the honor, and requested the postoffice department to name the office Medunkin, after a prominent citizen of the county who lately died. The request has been complied with. McCold objects to the honor, and requested

Meeting of Continentals.

The Continental Guards held a special meeting last night, and a number of new members were admitted. The constitution of the corps was revised and amended. The corps, under the new organization, numbers

MARSHALS AND THEIR FEES.

Bills Prepared by the Committee on the Expenditures of the Department of Justice.

The committee on expenditures in the department of justice has prepared a substitute for that portion of the sundry civil appropriation bill, now being prepared by the appropriations committee, which provides for the expenses of United States courts for the next fiscal year, and which changes the system of compensation from fees to salaries. It provides that United States marshals shall heroafter receive annually for their services the following salaries: Southern district of New York, \$6,000; northern New York, Massachusetts, eastern Penusylvania, District of Columeastern Pennsylvania, District of Columbia, southern Ohio, northern Illinois, and California, \$5,000 each; Maryland, western Pennsylvania, eastern Missouri. Kentucky, northern Chio, eastern Louisiana, and western Texas, \$4,000 each; New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Delaware, Nevada, southern Florida, Connecticut, northern Mississippi and southern Mississippi, \$2,000 each, and all other marshale, shall be raid a salary of \$2,000 each. Storida, Connecticut, northern Mississippi and southern Mississippi, \$2,000 each, and all other marshals shall be paid a salary of \$3,000 a year. Marshals are required to render quarterly returns of all money collected and all costs for fees and expenses of marshals taxed against parties other than the United States. The bill provides that each marshal may be allowed one clerk and one chief deputy, to receive \$1,500 in Northern and Southern New York Massachusetts, eastern Pennsylvania, District of Columbia, southern Ohio, Kentucky, northern Illinois, and California. In other districts the salary shall be determined by the attorney general, but shall not exceed \$1,200 in any case per annum. In all districts where courts are held at more than one place at which grand jurers are impaneled, the attorney general may, in his discretion, allow the marshal an additional clerk or chief deputy (but not both) if the business of the office requires it, at a salary not to exceed \$1,000 a year. The attorney general shall provide a uniform system of bookkeeping and returns, and furnish books and blanks for this surposes to United States marshals.

and returns, and furnish books and blanks for this purpose to United States marshals. In all cases where practicable itshall be the duty of the marshal to send writs and pro-cesses of court by mall to the nearest deputy marshal, sheriff, or constable to serve, and return by mail to the marshal, and no fee shall be charged or sllowed for trav-ciling between points where writs or pro-cesses are or can be sent by mail. The fees now allowed by law to marshals for serving writs and processes shall hereafter be allowed to the officers serving the same, except for committing and discharging pris-oners. No fee for serving process shall be paid to a chief deputy. Guards, when se-tually necessary, may be employed to assist deputy marshals, sheriffs, or constables in duty of the marshal to send writs and protually necessary, may be employed to assist deputy marshals, sheriffs, or constables in charge of prisoners and witnesses before commissioners or justices of the peace, but not more than two before the same officers

shall be employed on any one day.

Deputy marshals, sheriffs, and constables, while serving court processes, shall be allowed for transportion by public conveyances the amount actually paid therefor, which shall be stated in an itemized account, and shall not exceed the usual amount charged

for such transportation.
District attorneys of the United States
chall be paid monthly for their services the
following annual salaries, in lieu of all fees, allowances, and salary now authorized by law: Southern New York, \$8,000; northern New York, Massachusetts, eastern Pennsyl-vunis, District of Columbia, southern Ohio, Kentucky, northern Illinois, and California, Kontucky, northern Hillinois, and California, \$5,000 cach; Maryland, western Pennsylvania, eastern Missouri, northern Ohio, southern Illinois, eastern Louisiana, northern Georgia, and western Texas, \$4,900 cach; New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Delaware, Newada, southern Florida, Connecticut, northern and southern Mississippi, \$2,000 cach, and all other United States district atterneys shall other United States district attorneys shall be paid each a salary of \$3,000 a year. District attorneys shall be allowed for transportation to and from their places of abode to places where criminal examinations are held, or from one such place to another, but for only one trip to any one town or examination. Clerks of the circuit and district courts of

the supreme and district courts of the terri tories and of the supreme court of the District of Columbia shall not receive annually in fees exceeding \$2,500 each, and where one person is clerk of both the circuit and district courts, he shall not receive for services in both capacities a sum exceeding \$3,900 per annum. The division of judicial districts into commissioners' districts and the fees agd duties of commissioners are also provided for. It is further provided that United States marshals shall hereafter be allowed their actual expenses in the following case transporting prisoners in any state or terrifor meals not exceeding 50 cents per meal; for deputy marshals and guards not ex-ceeding \$2 per day; for all travel required of them by law; all transportation shall be computed by the nearest practicable route. It is provided that the proposed change shall take effect June 30, 1884, and be in force from and after that date.

THREE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

The House Discussing the Funds Necessary to Support the Army, the Diplomutic Service, and the District of

The house, at 11:30, went into committee of the whole on the consular and diplomatic appropria-tion bill, the pending amount being one offered by Mr. Cannon appropriating \$110,000 for the contingent expenses of United States consuls.

A number of unimportant amendments were offered, debated, and severally voted down. The debate took a wide range, and was entirely uninteresting, notwithstanding the fact that some rather vague charges of abuse in the expenditures of the contingent fund of the consulates were made on the cue side, and as vaguely denied on the other.

Mr. King made several brief speeches upon the

gard.

The bill was finally laid aside with a favorable

recommendation, and the committee proceeded to the consideration of the ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL. The amount appropriated by the bill is \$24,244,-450, which is \$437.580 less than the appropriation for the current year and \$2,645,693 less than the

estimates.
After brief explanations of the bill by Mr.
Forney, of Alabama, and Keifer, of Onio, it was
read by paragraphs for amendments.
No anaendments of any importance were offered,
and the bill being laid aside favorably, the

DISTRICT OF COLUMNIA APPROPRIATION BILL was taken up.

The bill appropriates \$1,862,600, and was briefly explained by Mr. Fellett, of Ohio.

It was then read by paragraphs for amendments.

Mr. White offered an amendment prohibiting the manufacture or sale of any intexteating liquor within the district.

within the district.
Ruled out on a point of order.
At 5:10 the committee rose and reported the three bills to the house, but no further action was

taken.

Mr. Turner gave notice that he would on Menday call up the Wallace-Mckinley contested election case for consideration.

The attendance of members in the house was cere small, barrely a quorum being present, and to his fact may be attributed the speedy progress and with the appropriation bills. The house han, at 5.10, took a recess until 8 o'clock, the votting session to be for the consideration of The house patting and the consideration of The house at its evening session passed thirty-two pension bills and then, at 10:25, adjourned.

Key West Disturbed. The secretary of the treasury yesterday

received a telegram from Special Agent Hubbs, at Koy West, saying that the mob there interested in the Cuban insurrection there interested in the close insurrectal, have publicly announced their purpose of using personal violence to the Spanish consul at that place, and that he had offered the consul protection of the custom house, but the offer was declined. Secretary Folger telegraphed to Special Agent Hubbs to confer with the naval authorities at Key West and to co-operate with them in protecting the life and property of the Spanish consul from

No Right to Interfere.

The house committee on the judiciary decided yesterday that congress has no legal right to declare a forfeiture of the New orleans, Eaton Rouge and Vicksburg Rail-way company graut. Mr. Hammond dissents way company graut. from the views of the majority. The house committee on public lands recently reported bill providing for the forfeiture of the

CURRENT GOSSIP.

THE DACHELORS' BALL. Look at them well See how they swell, Handsome and homely, but little and small? Loudly they talk, Proudly they walk-

See the old boys at the bachelors' ball! Men without wives, Gracious, what live Fellows must lead with no helpmeets to cheer! Buttonless shirts,

Conscienceless flirts.

Homeless and childless, their lots must be drear !! No baby's smile For to such favors their feelings are cold; Though they seem gay. Wreiched are they—
Who will take care of them when they are old?

Leap-year is here; Have they no fear That widows and maids will arise and propose?

Fis on the maid Who says she's afraid To capture and subjugate one of these beaus! There is no hope, Give them free scope

Scener or later they'll go to the wall.

Froite and dance,
The hald-headed boys at the bachelors' half!
—New York Morning Journal. THE inscription on Beaconsfield's bust in Westminister Abbey is "Lord Beaconsileid, twice Premier of England,"

Vainly they'll prauce,

THE names of 500 persons who sent wreaths on the occasion of Prince Leopold's funeral have been published "by authority."

MR. JOHN C. ENO took the wooden speen at Yale college a few years ago, an honer gener-ally accorded to the most popular man in the

THE manufacture of porfumes from Florida flowers is becoming an important industry. It is said that a process has recounty been devised for

extracting the sweet flavor of the cassava plant,

Miss Hu King Eng is a picturesque visitor at the sessions of the Philadelphia Methodist con-ference. She is a Chinese lady, 15 years of age, and is to go back to her country as a medical

THE Berlin correspondent of the London Times says that he is an horized to announce that the morganistic marriage of the Grand Duke Louis of Hess-Darmstadt with Madame Kolamine has been legally dissolved. MESSES BREITUNG AND HOUSEMAN, the

two wealthy German representatives in congress from Michigan, were born in the same town in Bayaria and efterward were poor clerks in stores at Kalamazoo and Battle Creek. Ex-Governor Bullock became so en thusiastic at the recent newspaper reporters' walking match at Atlanta, Ga., that he proposed

on the spo; to get up a similar contest betwee the ex-governors of the state. A LONDON bank has issued an order prohibiting the wearing of beards or mustaches during business hours. It must be very annoying for the clerks to carry their beards in their pockets

all day. They are liable to get mussed up

A FRENCH juryman was fined recently 2,000 france for having written to a newspaper to say that he did not agree to a verdict returned by the majority of his colleagues. It appears that secrecy is enjoined upon French jurymen by the THERE are not a few lawyers who will-

deny any originality in the plan pursued by the late Judah P. Benjamin in making a ree. "First," he said, "I charge a retainer, then I charge a re minder, next I charge a refresher, and then charge a finisher." MISS BERTHA VON HILLERN, the artist,

is much annoyed at being confounded with a woman bicycle rider of the same name. She says she never even desired to ride a bicycle; she is an enthusiastic pedestrian, however, and would rather walk than paint, any day.

WILSON FLAGO, the naturalist, was 50 cars old when he died, and yet he never killed a bird. Thousands of young men with fowling pieces in their hands will now rise up and laugh the memory of Wilson Flagg to scorn. Whatpray, can a man know of oznithology who h as n't ain his weight in birds? WHEN "Chinese" Gordon first visited the

eychelles islands, and saw the curious grove of palm trees there-which grow in pairs, and if one is out down its mate also dies - he at once indited an official dispatch announcing that he had discovered the original Garden of Eden, in which trees of good and evil were still flourishing

Nor long ago a big whale got stranded on one of the Shetland islands. A venturesome small boy thought he was dead, and sat down on snout. The whale showed that he objected to this liberty by giving a snort which sent the small boy flying into the water fifty feet away. When he wam ashore he knew more about whales than he ever did before.

IT is said that during her latest visit to America Patti pieced a "crazy quilt," six feet square, composed entirely of bits of plush and yelvet, of which no two were alike in color, and not one larger than one of her hands. She took it home with her, "to line it with swan's down and then gave it away to be raffled off at a swell charity fair." Nicolini thought it should bring

2,000 guineas, at least, Some amusement was created during the entrincies of a recent operatio performance in Paris by a rather protty lady, with very short hair who was with a party of friends in one of the first balcony boxes. She were a large red poppy, in the center of which flamed from time to time a brilliant electric spark, generated from a small battery hidden somewhere about her. This fliuminated poppy made quite a sensation while in

ALLOWING every benefit of doubt, the entire figure for the strictly native Christians in India cannot be placed above 1,200,000, which represents less than one-half of 1 per cent. of the whole population of 250,000,000. The number of native Christians in British India proper is 718,002, and the total of Christians of all nationalities in the native provinces which have the highest percentage of Christian population, 620,295. The 718, yo netics Christians, however, include halfds, who are Christian by accident, the number of pare Indian converts being 595,818.

RECENTLY four well dressed men entered a London tavern and had dinner. moment came to pay they said they had no money with them, but would leave a valuable diamond ring. A few days later they called, settled the previous account, had another dinner, talked to proprietor, and finally sold him the ring for He considered that he had made a good bargain, because whilst it had been in his possession he had taken it to a jeweler, who pronounced it to be worth £100. The guests, however, had on their second visit substituted an imitation fac-

simile for the genuine ring. "PHEMIER GLADSTONE is probably more lied about than any other person," writes a Lon-don correspondent. "The last rumor is that he is don correspondent. "The last rumor is that he is out of his mind. Strange to say, there is really some excuse, though, of course, no foundation, for this gossip. Reporters have been hanging about Coombe Warren like touts in the neighborgood of a race course, and they have heard Mr one caroling the songs of his youth like a' kylark in the shrubberies. Of course, this eemed a little eccentric, but it is explained by the fact that his physician had directed him to exerci se his vocal powers in the open air."

THE window presented by Prince Bismarck and his cousins to the Germanic museum in Nuremberg was painted by the artist Eisgruber after a cartoon designed by Fraf. Wongerer, and respresents a mighty oak tree, on either side of which, in order to denote the warlike character of the members of the Blamarck family, stands a man clad in the armor of the sixteenth century, our of whom shows the striking features of the Iron Chancellor. These two warriors support the family coat-of-arms, above which, in the top of the oak tree, is the princely escutcheon. On oither side are the armerial bearings of the Count of Bismarck (Wurtemburg branch) and those of the Bismarck-Bohlen family, together with a variety of military emblems, among them the arms and equipments of the regiment of culrassiers, of which Prince Bismarck is the commander, and those of the regiment of dragoons, in which many members of the Bismarck family, including that chancellor's two sons, have served. The inscrip-tion at the foot of the oak reads: "Presented by the First Chancellor of the New German Empire and by his agnates, 1863."